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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/640,966	08/16/2000	Donald F. Gordon	19880-002710	3423

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PATTERSON & SHERIDAN, LLP/  
SEDNA PATENT SERVICES, LLC  
595 SHREWSBURY AVENUE  
SUITE 100  
SHREWSBURY, NJ 07702

EXAMINER
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HOYE, MICHAEL W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2623

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/22/2006	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/640,966

Applicant(s)

GORDON ET AL.

Examiner

Michael W. Hoye

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 39-56 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 39-56 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 November 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicants' submission filed on September 21, 2006 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicants' arguments originally filed on September 21, 2006 and entered on October 23, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the Ellis reference, the Applicants argue on page 6 that, "Ellis fails to teach, show or suggest slice based encoding. The Examiner concedes this in the Office Action dated July 31, 2006. (See p. 4, ll. 10-11.)"

As previously stated, "the Examiner respectfully notes that the Ellis reference was not relied on to teach slice encoding and was used primarily to provide teaching regarding encoding a music interface in an interactive program guide."

Regarding the Zdepski reference, as related to amended independent claims 39 and 48, the Applicants argue on page 6 that, "Zdepski also fails to teach slice-based encoding." In addition to, the Applicants argue that, "even if the Examiner maintains the broad interpretation of Zdepski...Zdepski clearly does not teach or suggest recombining slice-encoded packets of data or the regions in the order they arrive."

Furthermore, or more specifically the Applicants argue in the last paragraph of page 6 that, “Zdepski teaches away from the Applicants’ invention because Zdepski teaches that “the subscriber television uses the back-ground picture slice map to determine a location of the replacement slices comprised in the compressed background picture, and uses the insert picture slice map to provide the slices comprising the compressed insert picture in place of the replacement slices.” (See Zdepski, col. 13, ll. 29-37, emphasis added.) In other words, Zdepski requires the use of slice maps to determine the location of where the compressed insert pictures are to be “pasted”.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicants because Zdepski clearly discloses “slice-based encoding” throughout the reference, and as previously stated, the claimed sliced-encoded regions are the same as the encoded slices which may be inserted or overlaid on the background picture as disclosed in the Zdepski reference. Zdepski specifically states that, “the MPEG standard defines a slice as a contiguous sequence of 2 or more macroblocks (16x16 pixel blocks) that begin and end on the same row of macroblocks” (see col. 2, lines 30-39 and col. 10, line 66 – col. 11, line 36). Therefore, according to the MPEG standard, slices are made up of pixel blocks. In addition to, Zdepski further discloses that the insert picture or overlay slices may comprise images or pictures representing portions of a GUI or a display portion of the GUI, including audiovisual content or programming (col. 4, line 51 – col. 5, line 18). The “display portion of the GUI” may include one or all of the displayable elements of a GUI, such as buttons, dials, knobs, slider bars, text boxes, switches, numeric values, graphs, charts or other types of GUI elements or controls/indicators, which form part of all of a user interface (col. 5, lines 2-6). Furthermore, the “display portion of the GUI” is also

Art Unit: 2623

intended to include both GUI input elements, for receiving input from a user, and GUI output elements, for display information to a user (col. 5, lines 7-10). Therefore, the regions or slices disclosed by Zdepski may be functional regions.

Regarding the Applicants' arguments that, "Zdepski clearly does not teach or suggest recombining slice-encoded packets of data or the regions in the order they arrive", as stated above, the Examiner also respectfully disagrees with the Applicants because Zdepski clearly teaches in col. 13, lines 45-49 that, "Where the video delivery system does not provide a background picture slice map and an insert picture slice map, then the subscriber television determines the location of the replacement slices comprised in the compressed background picture prior to the pasting." In addition to, Zdepski further teaches that, "the decoder 304 decodes the received slices in the order that they are provided to the decoder 304." (See col. 13, line 66 – col. 14, line 18.) Therefore, Zdepski clearly teaches the newly amended claim limitations as described above.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 39-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis et al (US 2004/0117831), in view of Zdepski et al (USPN 6,606,746), both cited by the Examiner.

As to claim 39, note the Ellis et al reference which discloses a method for encoding a music interface in an interactive program guide (IPG) (see pg. 7 [0117]-[0119]). The claimed “encoding a plurality of music channel rows using slice-based encoding and transmission at a headend for recombination at a set top terminal (STT) for display in a music channel listing region” is met in part by Figures 53A and 53B of Ellis et al where a plurality of music channel rows (see 636 in Fig. 53A and 641 in Fig. 53B) are encoded and transmitted from the headend and combined at a set top terminal for display in a music channel listing as shown in the Figures (also see pg. 7 [0117]-[0119] and pg. 20 [0219] – pg. 21 [0224]). Ellis et al does not explicitly disclose the claimed encoding...using slice-based encoding. However, the Zdepski et al reference teaches an interactive television system and method for displaying a graphical user interface using insert pictures or slices using slice-based encoding. Zdepski et al notes that the MPEG standard defines a slice as a contiguous sequence of 2 or more macroblocks (16x16 pixel blocks) that begin and end on the same row of macroblocks (see col. 2, lines 30-39 and col. 10, line 66 – col. 11, line 36). Zdepski further teaches a graphical user interface (GUI) in an interactive television system that provides a compressed background picture (encoded guide graphics portion) which comprises a plurality of slices, and one or more compressed insert pictures (video portion) which comprise one or more slices (see col. 2, line 42 – col. 3, line 33 and col. 4, line 51 – col. 5, line 18). More specifically, Zdepski teaches in col. 4, line 51 – col. 5, line 18 that the insert picture or overlay slices may comprise images or pictures representing portions of a GUI or a display portion of the GUI, including audiovisual content or programming. The “display portion of the GUI” may include one or all of the displayable elements of a GUI, such as buttons, dials, knobs, slider bars, text boxes, switches, numeric

Art Unit: 2623

values, graphs, charts or other types of GUI elements or controls/indicators, which form part of all of a user interface (col. 5, lines 2-6). In addition to, the “display portion of the GUI” is also intended to include both GUI input elements, for receiving input from a user, and GUI output elements, for display information to a user (col. 5, lines 7-10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the encoding of a music interface in an IPG of the Ellis et al reference with the Zdepski et al reference, which further teaches encoding video as slices using slice-based encoding for the advantages of saving transmission bandwidth, data processing, and data storage, since video data updates are smaller in size. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been led to make such a modification since using slice-based encoding provides additional efficiency for transmitting and processing video data as described above. The claimed “encoding a header region using slice-based encoding and transmission at the headend for recombination at the STT for display” is met in part by Ellis et al which discloses a header region “MUSIC CHANNELS” (see Fig. 53A) or “MUSIC VIDEO CHANNELS” (see Fig. 53B) as shown and described above. The “slice-based encoding” is met by the combination of Ellis and Zdepski as described above. The claimed “encoding a music channel description region using slice-based encoding and transmission at the headend for recombination at the STT for display” is met in part by Figures 53A and 53B of Ellis et al, as previously described above, where a plurality of music channel rows with a music channel description region (see 636 in Fig. 53A and 641 in Fig. 53B) are encoded and transmitted from the headend and combined at a set top terminal for display in a music channel listing as shown in the Figures (also see pg. 7 [0117]-[0119] and pg. 20 [0219] – pg. 21 [0224]). The “slice-based encoding” is met by the combination of Ellis and Zdepski as described above.

Art Unit: 2623

The claimed “wherein the music interface for display on the STT includes the music channel listing region, the header region, and the music channel description region” is met by Figures 53A and 53B of Ellis et al as described above. The claimed “recombined [slice-encoded packets of data or the regions] in the order they arrive” is met by the Zdepski reference which clearly teaches in col. 13, lines 45-49 that, “Where the video delivery system does not provide a background picture slice map and an insert picture slice map, then the subscriber television determines the location of the replacement slices comprised in the compressed background picture prior to the pasting.” In addition to, Zdepski further teaches that, “[T]he decoder 304 decodes the received slices in the order that they are provided to the decoder 304.” (See col. 13, line 66 – col. 14, line 18.)

As to claim 40, the claimed “encoding a plurality of audio streams for tuning at the STT, each audio stream associated with a music channel” is met by the music or audio channels of Ellis et al as described above (see pg. 7 [0117]-[0119] and pg. 20 [0219] – pg. 21 [0224]).

As to claim 41, the claimed “encoding a video region using slice-based encoding and transmission at the headend for recombination at the STT for display” is met in part by the “ALBUM COVER” video region 105 in Fig. 53A or the “MUSIC VIDEO” video region 105 in Fig. 53B of Ellis et al, and the “slice-based encoding...” is met by the combination of Ellis and Zdepski as described above.

As to claim 42, the claimed “wherein the music channel listing region includes a left display region and a right display region” is met by Figs. 53A-53B of Ellis, where the claimed “left display region” is met by channel listing 636 (Fig. 53A) or 641 (Fig. 53B), and the claimed “right display region” is met by the album cover video display window 105 (Fig. 53A) or the



Art Unit: 2623

music video region 105 (Fig. 53B). In addition to, the Examiner notes that GUI display regions are merely a matter of design choice and may be implemented in various different ways as determined by the programmer or GUI designer.

As to claim 43, the claimed “wherein the right display region is the video region” is met by the Ellis et al reference as described above in claim 42.

As to claim 44, the claimed “wherein the header region is pre-loaded to a local memory of the STT” is met by Ellis et al as described on page 5 [0101], page 7 [0117], and page 21 [0223] (also see Fig. 1A) where IPG or GUI information, including the “header region” may be pre-stored in local memory of the set-top box 26.

As to claim 45, the claimed “wherein the music channel listing region includes a background having background strips encoded at the headend to generate a bitmap to be sent to the STT” is met in part by the combination of Ellis et al and Zdepski et al as described above. Zdepski teaches encoding background strips or slices at the headend and transmitting the slice structure for insertion at the set top box 140 (see col. 6, lines 43 – col. 7, line 21 and col. 11, lines 23-36 for example). Zdepski does not explicitly use the term “bitmap” but does describe the use of bit streams and slice maps as described in the sections cited above. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is notoriously well known in the art of interactive program guides to use bitmaps for the transmission and display of GUI images for the advantage of using a well-known standard display format which is easily portable between different platforms, and may be easily compressed and processed using MPEG processing. Therefore, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used “bitmaps” for the advantages given above.

Art Unit: 2623

As to claim 46, the claimed “wherein the background strips are stored in a local memory of the STT” is met by Ellis et al as described on page 5 [0101], page 7 [0117], and page 21 [0223] (also see Fig. 1A) where IPG or GUI information, including the “background strips” may be pre-stored in local memory of the set-top box 26.

As to claim 47, the claimed “wherein the music interface is sent via one transmission channel” is met by col. 7, lines 5-50). Also see pg. 21 [0221]-[0224] of the Ellis et al reference where the interface may be sent via one transmission channel.

As to claims 48-56, the claims are met based on similar grounds as the rejection of claims 39-47 as described above.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael W. Hoyer whose telephone number is **571-272-7346**.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 8:30 AM to 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller, can be reached at **571-272-7353**.

### **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

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Art Unit: 2623

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Michael W. Hoye  
December 19, 2006

  
**JOHN MILLER**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600**